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Sustainable development

Prevention of armed conflict

Question of Palestine

Letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address you in reference to the 18th Midterm Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), held from 3 to 6 April 2018 in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, on the theme "Promoting international peace and security for sustainable development".

In this regard, and in accordance with the mandate entrusted at that time by the Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement, I am pleased to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the outcome documents adopted at the Ministerial Meeting in reference, while respectfully requesting their circulation as documents of the General Assembly, as follows:

- Baku Declaration (see annex I),* under agenda items 15, 19 and 34.
- Political Declaration of the Ministerial Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement on Palestine (see annex II),* under agenda item 38.
- Special Declaration on the Commemoration of the Centenary of the Birth of Nelson Mandela (see annex III),* under agenda item 15.

(*Signed*) Samuel **Moncada**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Special Presidential Commissioner for NAM Affairs

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex I to the letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Baku Declaration of the 18th Midterm Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement

Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
5–6 April 2018

We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, gathered at the Mid-Term Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, in Baku, the Republic of Azerbaijan, on 5–6 April 2018, under the theme "Promoting international peace and security for sustainable development", undertook a review of the progress achieved in the implementation of the outcomes of the XVII Conference of Heads of State held in Margarita, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, on 17–18 September 2016, with a view to making an effective contribution to the solution of the major problems of concern to all NAM Member States and to entire Humankind, and

Inspired by the vision, principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, articulated in Bandung (1955) and Belgrade (1961), and guided by the Declaration of Purposes and Principles in our efforts to achieve a world of peace, equality, cooperation and well-being for all,

Reiterating our strong commitment to the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and that such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and shall never be employed as a means of settling international issues,

Emphasizing the need for promoting unity, solidarity and cooperation among States and renewing our commitment to the NAM principles and objectives and our pledge to strive to make a constructive contribution towards building a new pattern of international relations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, cooperation among nations and the right to equality of all States,

Recognizing that solidarity, the highest expression of respect, friendship and peace among States, is a broad concept encompassing the sustainability of international relations, the peaceful coexistence, and the transformative objectives of equity and empowerment of developing countries, whose ultimate goal is to achieve the full economic and social development of their peoples,

Looking forward to the XVIII Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, aimed at addressing a wide range of issues from regional security to social and economic development and responding in a more coordinated and efficient manner to challenges standing in front of the Movement, to be held in Baku in 2019,

Expressing our appreciation to the Government and the people of the Republic of Azerbaijan for hosting the Mid-Term Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement,

1. We express our support for the consolidation, strengthening and revitalization of the NAM, which is key to preserving its legacy and historical validity and promoting its strength, cohesion and resilience on the basis of unity in diversity and solidarity of its Member States.

2. We commit to enhancing the status and role of the Movement as an anti-war peace-loving force and oppose any attempt to maintain aggressive military bloc and all forms of aggression, interference, subordination and inequality.

3. We call for further coordination of our positions in order to advance the interests of the developing world, build a fair, inclusive, transparent and effective system of joint global governance, based on justice and equitable participation of all countries, and address present challenges and risks stemming from global security threats, armed conflicts, environmental hazards, climate change, migration, contagious diseases, extreme poverty, among others.

4. We reconfirm our support to multilateralism with the United Nations at its core and express support to the central role of the United Nations in the institutional and legal framework of global governance. We reiterate our call for further strengthening and modernizing the United Nations, revitalizing the UN General Assembly and strengthening its authority as the most democratic, accountable, universal and representative body of the Organization, including in the area of international peace and security, and reforming the UN Security Council, in order to transform it into a more democratic, effective, efficient, transparent and representative body, and in line with contemporary geo-political realities.

5. We reaffirm that the faithful observance of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States and the fulfillment in good faith of the obligations assumed by States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the implementation of the other purposes of the United Nations.

6. We reaffirm our determination to continue opposing any attempt aimed at partial or total disruption of the national unity or territorial integrity of a State as well as our commitment for the respect of the sovereignty, the sovereign equality of States, the non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the abstention from the threat or use of force, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

7. We reaffirm and underscore the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination.

8. We reiterate our urgent calls for serious, collective efforts to bring a complete end to the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, in accordance with and in full respect of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, and the relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and its most recent resolution 2334 (2016).

9. We condemn the illegal policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, including, inter alia, the construction and expansion of illegal settlements, the demolition of Palestinian homes and properties, the acts of collective punishment against the civilian population, including the imprisonment and detention of thousands of civilians, disruptions of normal flow of people and traffic through various security checkpoints, closures, and barricades, as well as the illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip. We express our profound sadness and condemnation of the willful killing and injuring of hundreds of Palestinian civilians

participating in the commemoration of the Land Day, in Gaza on 30 March 2018, at the hands of Israeli occupation forces. We demand an immediate end to all such violations and grave breaches of the law and for full compliance by Israel with its legal obligations.

10. We urge the international community to act swiftly to avert the further dangerous deterioration and destabilization of the situation and to fulfill, without delay, the historical, political, legal and moral responsibilities towards the question of Palestine, including in support of the Palestinian people's realization of their inalienable rights, including to self-determination and freedom in their independent State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. In this regard, we call for the intensification of international and regional efforts and support aimed at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Roadmap, and a just solution for the Palestine refugees based on General Assembly resolution 194 (III). We reaffirm our support and unwavering solidarity to the Palestinian people and their leadership at this critical time in their long struggle to fulfill their legitimate national aspirations. We condemn and reject any notion and attempt to alter the status of East Jerusalem into the capital of Israel, and call for countries with diplomatic missions in Tel Aviv, to refrain from relocating their missions to Jerusalem.

11. We condemn all measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to alter the legal, physical and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Golan. In this regard, we demand once again that Israel should abide by resolution 497 (1981), and to withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the borders of 4 June 1967, in implementation of resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

12. On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we reaffirm our commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, through a constructive and cooperative international dialogue, capacity building, technical assistance and the recognition of good practices, while ensuring the full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development as a an inalienable, fundamental and universal right, and as a comprehensive part of universally recognized human rights, in order to build collective and sustainable peace and prosperity across the world. We recognize the historical significance of the adoption of the Declaration of the Right to Development thirty years ago, which was promoted by the Non-Aligned Movement, and which requires a profound change in the international economic structure, including the creation of economic and social conditions that are favourable to developing countries. Likewise, we reiterate that human rights should be strengthened by adhering to the fundamental principles of universality, transparency, impartiality, non-selectivity, non-politicization and objectivity while seeking to realize the human rights for all, pursuant to the principles contained in the Vienna Declaration of 1993.

13. We underline the need for treating human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis.

14. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is one of the critical elements in the promotion and realization of the right to development and is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, which requires a multifaceted and integrated approach, and we reiterate the need for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner.

15. We recognize that Member States have the primary responsibility to promote durable solutions for internally displaced persons in situations of armed conflict, including their voluntary return in safety and with dignity, as well as to ensure respect, protection and fulfillment of their human rights, in accordance with applicable obligations under international law. We stress the need for taking measures to addressing possible obstacles in this regard.

16. We emphasize that racism and racial discrimination are affronts to human dignity and equality, and the resurgence of contemporary and new forms of such abhorrent crimes in various parts of the world is a matter for grave concern. Thus, it is imperative to address with greater resolve and political will all forms and manifestation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including new forms of slavery and trafficking in persons, wherever they occur.

17. We underline the need to promote tolerance and respect for diversity and the need to seek common ground among and within civilizations in order to address common challenges to humanity that threaten shared values, universal human rights and the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through cooperation, partnership and inclusion.

18. We reiterate our commitment to coordinate the efforts and strategies at the national, regional and international levels against transnational crime and to develop the most effective methods in preventing and combating crime of this nature.

19. We renew our commitment to fight all forms of transnational organized crime by strengthening national legal frameworks, where applicable, and cooperation mechanisms, in particular through the exchange of information, mutual legal assistance and extradition in accordance with domestic law and international instruments as appropriate.

20. We reiterate our strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity, violates and impairs the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitutes a crime and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, and a challenge to sustainable development, and which requires the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes partnerships and measures to prevent such trafficking, to prosecute and punish the traffickers and to identify and protect the victims, as well as a criminal justice response commensurate to the serious nature of the crime. In this regard, we encourage the development of policies, programmes and national strategies and combat trafficking in persons.

21. We reaffirm the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, particularly the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol).

22. We reaffirm that acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism.

23. We emphasize the need to strengthen NAM solidarity in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whosoever committed, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the relevant international conventions. In this context, we stress that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.

24. We welcome the Fifth Review of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) and the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 70/291 of 1 July 2016. We further welcome the adoption by the UN General Assembly of resolution 71/291 of 19 June 2017, through which the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) was established, in accordance with the competencies and functions set out in the report of the Secretary General (A/71/858), with the purpose of, among others, supporting the implementation, in a balanced manner, of all four pillars of the UNGCTS and addressing upon request of Member States, capacity-building needs. We look forward to the contributions of the UNOCT in bringing more coherence and effectiveness to the activities carried by the United Nations on the counter-terrorism sphere, and pledge our support to contributing to its activities.

25. We express our condemnation at the promulgation and application of unilateral coercive measures against countries of the Movement, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the principles of non-intervention, self-determination and independence of States subject of such practices. In this respect, we reiterate our determination to denounce and demand the repeal of such measures, which affect human rights and prevent the full economic and social development of the peoples who are subjected to them. Similarly, we reaffirm that each State has full sovereignty over the totality of its wealth, natural resources and economic activity, exercising it freely.

26. We reaffirm our intention to redouble efforts towards eliminating the threat posed to the human species by the existence of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. In this regard, we resolve to work to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons. In this regard, we resolve to establish a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the commitments reached during the Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), held in 1995, and its subsequent meetings. We also call for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on further effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including in particular on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons. We further reiterate the sovereign right of countries to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, keeping in view their independence and economic development.

27. We reaffirm that peacekeeping operations must be carried out with strict adherence to the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and emphasize that respect of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of States, as well as non-intervention in internal affairs, are key elements of the joint efforts in the promotion of international peace and security. In this regard, we reiterate that the respect to the basic principles of peacekeeping; namely, consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defence and defense of the mandate, is essential for the success of peacekeeping operations. We express serious concern over the significant increase of attacks targeting peacekeepers, take note of the efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard and call for a common approach between the Secretariat, T/PCC's and other relevant stakeholders for a long-term strategy to that end.

28. We take note of the ongoing review of the UN Peace and Security Architecture aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and coherence of UN actions in the fields of peace and security, including Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions. The review should allow more involvement of T/PCCs on matters related to peacekeeping.

29. We reiterate that we will work towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, leaving no one behind, remembering that the

Agenda is based on people and is universal and transformative. Likewise, we acknowledge the need to fulfill the Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals and its 169 targets for all nations and peoples, and for all sectors of society, in an integrated and indivisible manner, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Likewise, we reiterate that ending poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and, in this sense, we reaffirm all the principles recognized in the Agenda, particularly the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities. We further underline the importance of developed countries fulfilling their commitments regarding the provision of finance, transfer of appropriate technology and capacity building to developing countries, in order to ensure the global realization of Sustainable Development Goals.

30. We express serious concern over the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on global trade through, inter alia, rising protectionism, in particular, in developed countries which negatively affects exports of developing countries. We also reaffirm the central importance of the development dimensions in trade negotiations and maintain that a successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round, launched in 2001, can only be achieved if the outcomes thereof significantly address the imbalances and inequities in the multilateral trading system, in which the interests of developing countries could be reflected, as well as the need to fulfill of previous commitments.

31. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of their times and express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to raise globally. We express concern about the increased adverse impacts of climate change, particularly on developing countries, which are severely undermining their efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this regard, we reiterate the concerns and particularities of all developing countries, based on the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), particularly in relation to the implementation of the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities, and in light of the historic responsibilities of developed countries. Hence, we urge the developed countries to fulfil their commitments of providing finance, transfer of appropriate technology and capacity building to developing countries.

32. We welcome the hosting of the Founding Conference of the International Solar Alliance in New Delhi on 11 March 2018. The International Solar Alliance is a tangible contribution to the ongoing collective efforts by the international community towards Climate Action and facilitate universal access to affordable and sustainable energy for all.

33. We welcome the nomination of Baku, the capital city of the Republic of Azerbaijan, for hosting the World Expo 2025, with its major theme — "Developing Human Capital: Building a Better Future: and three sub-themes ("Talent — The future of Education", "Vitality — The future of health", and "Achievement — The future of work"), laying emphasis on the human factor and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations agreed by the world leaders in 2015, and wish every success to Azerbaijan in its campaign for the World Expo 2025 in Baku as the only member of NAM.

34. We reiterate that South-South Cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for the sustainable development of their peoples, as a complement and not as a substitute to the North-South Cooperation, which allows for the transfer of appropriate technologies, in favourable conditions and preferential terms. In this regard, we reaffirm that South-South Cooperation is an expression of solidarity and cooperation among the peoples and countries of the South, which

contributes to their national wellbeing, guided by the principles of respect for sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in the internal affairs, and mutual benefit.

35. We acknowledge the importance of acceleration and enhancement of national development by strengthening and expanding South-South Cooperation in the context of international development cooperation, including through the use of the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) established in 1995 at the initiative of the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Brunei Darussalam at the eleventh Summit of NAM held in Cartagena, Colombia.

36. We recognize that the response of the international community to pandemics that constitute a threat to public health and to various natural disasters is an example to follow in terms of solidarity and international cooperation. In this sense, we highlight the efforts of the international community to counter and eradicate the spread of various pandemics, among them the Ebola, as well as for confronting the aftermath of natural disasters around the world.

37. We welcome the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted in September 2016, by virtue of which the UN General Assembly decided to develop an intergovernmental process towards a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, which started in April 2017.

38. We take note with appreciation of the results of the meetings held during the consultation and stocktaking phases, on 2017 and welcome the offer of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the Intergovernmental Conference to adopt a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration on 10–11 December 2018. We underline in this regard the importance of constructive engagement in intergovernmental negotiations that will lead to the adoption of global compact for safe orderly and regular migration and encourage all States to participate at the highest possible level in this Conference.

39. We acknowledge the historical contribution of international migration to nations from an economic, political, social and cultural perspective and, in this regard, reaffirm the responsibility of Governments, at all levels, to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants in accordance with international and domestic laws, including applying and, where needed, reinforcing existing laws against all illegal or violent acts; in particular acts of and incitement to ethnic, racial, sexual and religious discrimination, as well as crimes perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups against migrants, especially in the context of the global economic crisis that increases the vulnerability of migrants in host countries.

40. We recognize the importance of interreligious and intercultural dialogue and its valuable contribution to promoting social cohesion, peace and development, and consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and social stability and the full realization of internationally agreed development goals.

41. We condemn any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means. We encourage efforts by the media to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue and further promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations.

42. We value the input of the "Baku Process" initiated by the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2008 to establish an effective and efficient dialogue between civilizations, as a key global platform for promoting intercultural dialogue.

43. We stress the importance of promoting respect for religious, social and cultural diversity, in order to promote a culture of peace, tolerance and respect between societies and nations, through intercultural, interreligious and inter-civilizations dialogue. We recognize the importance of interreligious and intercultural dialogue and the valuable contribution we can make to an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind, as well as to the promotion of economic and social development, peace and security.

44. We commend the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, in promoting intercultural dialogue, and welcome the declarations adopted by the Global Forums of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations.

45. We emphasize the need for information and communication strategies to be deeply rooted in historical and cultural processes and call on the media of developed countries to respect developing countries in the formulation of their opinions, models and perspectives with a view to enhancing the dialogue among civilizations. We also reiterate our deep concern on the use of media as a tool for hostile propaganda against developing countries aimed at undermining their governments and stress the need to promote alternative, free, pluralistic and responsible media and communication sources that reflect the realities and interests of the peoples of the developing world.

46. We reaffirm our commitment to take all necessary measures to prevent the use of new platforms, including the internet, digital social networking and mass media, in spreading extremist religious thoughts and ideas, which eventually undermine the culture of peace and religious diversity.

Annex II to the letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Political Declaration of the Ministerial Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement on Palestine

1. The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Committee on Palestine met on 05 April 2018 in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan on the margins of the Mid-Term Ministerial Conference of the Movement, taking into account the urgent need to address recent worrying developments in the international arena and on the ground, undermining the inalienable rights and legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people and the prospects for the realization of a peaceful and just solution for the question of Palestine.

2. At the outset, the Ministers *declared* their firm commitment to the principles and positions regarding the question of Palestine adopted in previous Declarations by the Committee, including the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 22 February 2018 in regards to the provocative decision by the Government of the United States of America, on 6 December 2017, regarding Jerusalem, in contravention of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions. They also recalled the positions affirmed by past Ministerial Meetings and Summits of the Movement regarding the question of Palestine, and *reaffirmed* their abiding solidarity with the Palestinian People and unwavering support for their just cause.

3. The Ministers *stressed* that a just, lasting solution to the question of Palestine in all its aspects must remain a priority on the Movement's agenda. Hence, the Ministers *appealed* to the Members of the Movement to renew their commitment and further strengthen and coordinate their efforts to promote the realization of justice and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian People, including to self-determination and independence.

4. The Ministers *expressed deep regret* at the passage of more than fifty years since the onset of Israel's foreign occupation of Palestinian and other Arab lands in 1967, and *reflected* on the passage of other solemn anniversaries, including the seventieth anniversary of the General Assembly's decision to partition Mandate Palestine by its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 and the ensuing *Nakba* in 1948, which tragically continues to be endured by the Palestinian People to this day.

5. The Ministers *stressed* the need for urgent collective efforts to advance a just and peaceful solution to the question of Palestine on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions; to bring a halt to the grave violations of international law being perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; and to alleviate the hardships being endured by the Palestinian People in the absence of a just solution. They *expressed grave concern* that the lack of accountability for violations has further emboldened Israel's impunity, destabilized the situation on the ground, and diminished peace prospects, and *deplored* any support to or cooperation with Israel's illegal actions and impunity.

6. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their readiness to contribute to the achievement of a just and peaceful solution, and called for the intensification of international and regional efforts for this objective, as called for by Security Council resolution 2334 (2016). They *recalled* in particular the responsibilities of the Security Council and the General Assembly, in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions.

7. The Ministers *called* for the urgent provision of political, economic and humanitarian support to assist the Palestinian People and support their efforts to

realize their inalienable rights, including to self-determination and freedom in their independent State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and a just solution for the Palestine refugees, based on General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and to achieve genuine peace, security and coexistence.

8. The Ministers *received* a comprehensive briefing from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine regarding recent serious developments and efforts to salvage the prospects for peace. They *reaffirmed* their grave concerns regarding the current situation and *stressed the need* for urgent action to mobilize the international community, including the Security Council, in accordance with its Charter duties, to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease completely all illegal settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; all acts of violence, provocation and incitement, including at Al-Haram Al-Sharif; its blockade of the Gaza Strip; its arrest of Palestinians and abuse of Palestinian prisoners; all measures of collective punishment against the Palestinian civilian population; and all other illegal practices and human rights violations.

9. The Ministers *expressed deep concern* about the impact of the continued absence of a credible political horizon for justly resolving the conflict and realizing the rights of the Palestinian People. They *deeply deplored* Israel's continuing intransigence and obstruction of peace efforts and entrenchment of its fifty-year military occupation via various illegal schemes and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem — the territory that constitutes the State of Palestine, and *expressed grave concern* about the consequent human rights crisis and protection crisis being deliberately inflicted on the Palestinian People, and the deepening insecurity and humanitarian and socio-economic suffering they are enduring.

10. The Ministers *reaffirmed the resolve* of the NAM Ministerial Committee on Palestine, with the support of the Movement as a whole, to continue assisting the Palestinian People in their legitimate struggle for justice, dignity, peace and the exercise of their inalienable rights, including to self-determination and freedom in their independent State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and a just solution for the plight of the Palestine refugees based on resolution 194 (III).

11. The Ministers *called for increased efforts* to bring about international efforts, in a collective process, aimed at achieving, without delay, an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, on the basis of relevant UN resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Roadmap, stressing that a peaceful solution to the question of Palestine is central for establishing peace and stability in the Middle East and globally.

12. The Ministers *called for urgent efforts* by States, individually and collectively, by all political, diplomatic and legal means, to hold Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for its violations. They *stressed* the need for consequences for Israel's ongoing violations and blatant contempt of the Security Council and General Assembly and the relevant resolutions. The Member States of the Committee that are Party to the Rome Statute also *affirmed* the importance of the International Criminal Court (ICC) for addressing the war crimes and crimes against humanity being committed by Israel against the Palestinian people, and *emphasized* the centrality of justice in bringing an end to such crimes and impunity.

13. The Ministers *reiterated* their call on all countries that have not recognized the State of Palestine to do so forthwith as an expression of their sincere commitment to peace based on the two-State solution and their respect for international law and legality. They stressed the importance of such actions in the current period as a

contribution to preserving the two-State solution on the pre-1967 borders and salvaging peace prospects.

14. The Ministers *called* on countries who have recognized the State of Palestine to publicly reaffirm that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine. The Ministers also *called* on States to explicitly clarify that their recognition of diplomatic relations with Israel are also on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, and that no Israeli sovereignty is recognized over the 1967 line (1949 Armistice Line), including in East Jerusalem. They *stressed* that this too would be in line with their obligations under resolution 2334 (2016), specifically operative paragraphs 3 and 5 regarding non-recognition of any changes to the 1967 lines, including with regard to Jerusalem, and *calling on* all States to make this distinction in their dealings with Israel, the occupying Power.

15. The Ministers *decided* to support the initiatives of the State of Palestine at the UN and to coordinate positions to foster and mobilize the support of Member States. They *stressed* in this regard the importance of the unity and support of the Member States of the NAM Caucus in the Security Council. They welcomed the peace proposal presented by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas to the Security Council on 20 February 2018, and supported his call for an international peace conference based on the longstanding parameters and terms of reference of the peace process in accordance with the relevant resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative, and called for active efforts and coordination to advance this initiative.

16. The Ministers *reiterated* the urgency of providing support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), following the decision of the Government of the United States of America to drastically reduce funding to the Agency, undermining its provision of vital humanitarian and development assistance to the Palestine refugees. They called on all States to continue to support the works of the Agency to ensure the continuity of its assistance, in line with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, with a view for it to meet rising refugee needs, and to prevent the decline of humanitarian conditions and further destabilization among the Palestine refugee population throughout the region. They *welcomed* the participation of several NAM Member States in the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference in support of UNRWA, held on 15 March 2018 in Rome, and *urged* continued follow-up and support for these efforts, as well as all efforts aimed at providing the Palestinian people with the necessary humanitarian, socio-economic and development assistance to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation that they continue to endure under the Israeli occupation, particularly in the Gaza Strip, and strengthen their national capacity.

17. The Ministers *called for* the redoubling of international efforts, at the governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental levels, to realize these noble objectives as rapidly as possible, stressing that a peaceful solution to the question of Palestine is central for establishing peace and stability in the Middle East. They called for the follow-up and implementation of all proposed measures adopted in past Ministerial Declarations, Ministerial Meetings and Summits of the Movement regarding the question of Palestine, with a view to countering the recent negative and dangerous developments, enhancing solidarity with the Palestinian people and their leadership at this critical time, and salvaging the prospects for a just and peaceful solution.

18. The Ministers *pledged* to remain in constant contact and coordination, in order to uphold the principles and positions declared herein in support of a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the question of Palestine, and its attainment without delay, and in solidarity with the Palestinian People at this critical moment.

Baku, 5 April 2018

Annex III to the letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Special Declaration of the 18th Midterm Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement on the Commemoration of the Centenary of the Birth of Nelson Mandela

1. The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), meeting during the 18th Mid-Term Ministerial Meeting, held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, from 5–6 April 2018, noted that 2018 marks the Centenary of the birth of the former President of the Republic of South Africa, Nelson Mandela.

2. The Ministers recalled that Nelson Mandela fought for the liberation of the Republic of South Africa and dedicated his entire life for the freedom and emancipation of the oppressed majority of its population. As the leader of the African National Congress he was inspired by the principles, values and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

3. The Ministers reaffirmed that the lessons of Nelson Mandela's life resonate with the core principles of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which are the principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence and settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

4. The Ministers recalled with a profound sense of pride the central role the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) played in the struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and Apartheid, particularly in South Africa.

5. The release of President Mandela from prison in 1990 after spending 27 years was in no small measure a major breakthrough for our Movement. The liberation of South Africa under the leadership of President Mandela marked a major turning point in the life of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). During his time in office as head of state, President Mandela faithfully committed himself to the Principles and values of the Movement.

6. The Ministers recalled with profound admiration the leadership played by Nelson Mandela in leading the Movement following the 12th Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), held in Durban, South Africa, in 1998. They recalled his acknowledgement of the "critical role of the Movement and its members in the liberation of all the people of [South Africa] from the system of apartheid". The Ministers drew inspiration from his words in which he challenged the Movement to be "informed by the obstacles and opportunities that arise from the realities of the world and driven by the cries of the orphans of an alterable fate, let us dare to take up the challenge of creating our world anew".

7. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Mandela International Day as declared by the United Nations General Assembly in 2009 and committed to use the day to honor his legacy of selfless service to humanity.

8. The Ministers further reaffirmed their commitment to draw inspiration from the life and legacy of President Mandela in pursuing the objectives and aims of the movement, particularly for freedom, justice and equality. They commended the Government of South Africa, members of African Union (AU) and members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) for keeping the legacy of President Mandela alive. They encouraged all the members of the international community to utilize President Mandela centenary year of birth to intensify their efforts aimed at addressing

challenges of poverty, underdevelopment and promoting the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

9. The Ministers further welcomed with appreciation the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene a Peace Summit in honor of the Centenary of Nelson Mandela on 24 September 2018 in New York. In this regard, the Ministers encouraged Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to participate actively in the preparatory process of the Peace Summit, including in the negotiation of the Political Declaration that will be adopted as an outcome of the Summit, and to be represented at the Summit itself at the highest possible level.

Baku, 6 April 2018

United Nations A/72/898

General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 72 (a)
Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Letter dated 8 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement delivered by Gennady Kuzmin, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, at the twentieth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women under the agenda item "Other matters" (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 72 (a).

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

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Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement delivered by the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, Gennady Kuzmin, at the twentieth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women under agenda item 6, "Other matters"

7 June 2018

Mr. Chair,

Allow me to continue the dialogue that was begun two years ago with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Committee for the written response provided to questions that we raised during the previous meeting in 2016, and for the Committee's willingness to engage with States to discuss the modalities of its work.

As the next step in that regard, the Committee might wish to inform the participants in the Meeting about the progress made in correcting the systemic problems in its functioning that we have pointed out previously. We refer, in particular, to the introduction of a clear schedule and time limits for the dialogue with States. Unfortunately, the treaty bodies have not yet fully implemented paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 68/268 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, which calls for limits on the number of questions asked of States parties. The amount of information requested by the experts and of information provided by non-governmental organizations remains almost unlimited, whereas draconian control has been established to ensure that States comply with the limits on the amount of information that they provide. In practice, the absence of limits on the length of statements made by Committee members results in States being deprived of the time that they need to respond.

Mr. Chair,

We are concerned about the Committee's practice of preparing general comments that are designed to consolidate an expansive interpretation of international norms. The same applies to the promotion of controversial concepts that have little to do with the substance of the treaties. We believe that the general comments are solely the opinion of experts and do not impose any additional obligations on States. We believe that this practice hinders a constructive dialogue between States parties and the treaty body, and that it is contrary to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 68/268, according to which the work of the treaty bodies "should fall under the provisions of their respective treaties, thus not creating new obligations for States parties".

Attempts to incorporate into the concluding observations passages that were not discussed during consideration of the report are unacceptable.

The reluctance of the Committee to follow its own decision taken in 2015 to reduce the length of concluding observations to 6,000 words is puzzling. It should be recalled that as early as 2012, the High Commissioner for Human Rights recommended that the treaty bodies limit the length of such documents to 3,300 words (note by the Secretariat (HRI/MC/2018/3) for the thirtieth meeting of Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies).

Mr. Chair,

Multilingualism remains a major flaw in the work of the Committee. According to resolution 68/268, States parties should be able to interact with the treaty bodies, without prejudice, in any of the six official languages of the United Nations. We assume that, in addition to the three official working languages of the Committee, a fourth language will be used at the request of the State, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 68/268. This right applies not only to communication with the treaty bodies during meetings for the consideration of periodic reports, but also to any correspondence with them.

We would also like to take this opportunity to express our disapproval of the so-called procedure developed by the Committee for follow-up measures and assessment of States' implementation of the Committee's recommendations. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women does not provide for such a mechanism. As a result, the Committee's already limited resources have been spent inefficiently.

There are also many questions about the objectivity and relevance of the method for determining the degree of implementation of concluding observations by States. However, this goes beyond the scope of the obligations of States parties to the Convention.

Mr. Chair,

The main task of the treaty bodies is not to deliver judgments, but to assist States through an open, equitable and mutually respectful dialogue to comply with their commitments to implement the provisions of the international treaty in question.

We hope that the treaty bodies will rectify their policy and will comply strictly with the requirements set forth in the treaties.

Thank you.

United Nations A/72/899–S/2018/608

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Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 14 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith two documents detailing the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships (see annex II) during the month of April 2018.

I also wish to inform you that the occupation regime illegally issued three notices to airmen relating to exercises conducted by the Turkish Air Force in April 2018.

It should be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region via radio calls. Meanwhile, infringements of the Nicosia flight information region and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus.

The said actions of Turkey, which has illegally occupied the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus since 1974, are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. In this respect, I would like to underline, once again, that there is only one legal authority in Cyprus, the Republic of Cyprus, as stipulated in various Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), in which the Council declared the establishment of the so-called "TRNC" as null and void.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest against the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation. The Republic of Cyprus reiterates, in this respect, its call for adherence to the principle of sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

18-10206 (E) 280618

Please recycle

Finally, I would like to urge Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots to heed the calls of the international community and contribute to a meaningful resumption of the peace process, instead of focusing on undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kornelios **Korneliou**

Annex I to the letter dated 14 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 April	1033–1225	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC)
	1300–1330	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1738–2030	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
3 April	0919–1256	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1331–1436	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
4 April	0915–1408	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1029–1050	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1552–1710	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1924–1933	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
5 April	0921–1221	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1045–1303	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1452–1512	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
7 April	1032–1133	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1145–1205	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1355–1409	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
8 April	1508–1545	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
9 April	0910–1007	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
10 April	1038–1208	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1431–1620	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
12 April	1015–1604	One AS-532 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1355–1436	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
13 April	1008–1154	One Huey Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
15 April	0930–0950	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1050–1107	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
16 April	1045–1120	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1443–1615	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1446–1450	Four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1545–1629	One AB-412 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
17 April	1333–1519	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1354–1538	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1408–1517	Two F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1640–1710	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
18 April	1043–1407	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1509–1620	One UH-1 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	2059–2204	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
19 April	1037–1204	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1043–1200	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1202–1220	One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1225–1252	One B-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1540–1554	One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
20 April	1015–1200	One AB-412 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1132–1300	One B-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1206–1214	One GLF Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1525–1545	One GLF Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
21 April	1301–1314	One GLF Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
23 April	1818–1828	One GLF Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
24 April	1257–1423	One Huey Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
25 April	1109–1133	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1523–1638	One B-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1605–1622	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
26 April	1007–1128	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1143–1310	One King Air Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1330–1358	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1531–1602	One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1629–1645	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
27 April	1227–1434	One B-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	2023–2040	One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
28 April	1100–1144	One B-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1610–1830	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
29 April	1310–1333	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1626–1649	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	2254–2347	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
30 April	0847–0948	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1329–1446	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Annex II to the letter dated 14 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
1–2 April	One F-244 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
3–5 April	One Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
5–7 April	One Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
5–10 April	One F-244 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
5–12 April	One A-595 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
8–9 April	One Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
9–14 April	One Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
10–12 April	One F-501 Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
10–12 April	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
12 April	One F-244 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
12–14 April	One F-246 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
12–15 April	One A-595 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces

Dates	*Nature of violation*
14–15 April	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
15–17 April	One A-595 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
15–17 April	One F-246 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
15–20 April	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
16–17 April	One NL-123 Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
19 April	One NL-123 Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
19–22 April	One F-244 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
19–25 April	One A-595 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
22–28 April	One S-355 Turkish submarine violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
24–27 April	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
25 April	One A-595 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
25 April	One F-244 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
28–29 April	One P-349 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 8 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 June 2018 (see annex), addressed to you by the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Mehmet Dânâ.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

6 June 2018

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the statements made by the Greek Cypriot Representative in New York during the Security Council open debate entitled "Upholding international law within the context of the maintenance of international peace and security", held on 17 May 2018, which contain unfounded allegations.

It should be underlined, at the outset, that the partnership Republic of 1960, which the Greek Cypriot representative purportedly represents, was destroyed by the Greek Cypriot partner in December 1963, following the attacks on the Turkish Cypriot people and the forceful expulsion of the Turkish Cypriot elements from all state organs, denying them fundamental human rights. As you are well aware, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus was deployed against this background. Since then, there has been no single constitutional government representing both peoples of Cyprus or the island as a whole. Each side has since ruled itself, while the Greek Cypriot side has continued to claim that it is the "Government of Cyprus".

The said statements of the Greek Cypriot representative which claim that Turkey violated international law and thus led to the Cyprus problem are far from the truth, as the rightful intervention by Turkey in 1974 was fully legitimate under international law in accordance with Turkey's rights and obligations emanating from the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. As a result, the Turkish Cypriots were saved from total annihilation and the island's annexation to Greece (enosis) was prevented. In fact, it was the ethnic cleansing campaign instigated by the Greek Cypriots with the ultimate goal of achieving enosis that triggered the Cyprus issue. Hence, the rightful intervention of Turkey was a reaction to, not the cause of, the Cyprus problem. Furthermore, it has to be noted in this regard that none of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus refer to the presence of the Turkish troops on the island as an "occupation".

As for the issue of the natural resources and wealth around the island, it should be noted that the Turkish Cypriots, as the equal co-owners of the island, are consequently the equal co-owners of the natural resources around the island ab initio ipso facto. In this regard, the consent of both sides has to be sought regarding the exploration, exploitation and marketing of these resources, given that the Turkish Cypriot side has equal and inalienable rights over them. Hence, it is unacceptable for the Turkish Cypriot side to be left out of the energy equation.

In this respect, the oft-repeated Turkish Cypriot proposals for cooperation with a view to equitably managing every aspect of the energy issue or postponing any activity to a time following a political settlement should not be overlooked. Unfortunately, however, it is evident that the Greek Cypriot side has opted for a persistent policy of taking unilateral actions in this matter. Within this context, it should be noted that the activities falsely claimed by the Greek Cypriot representative as acts of aggression and "gunboat diplomacy" in the Eastern Mediterranean are in fact reciprocal actions taken on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot side, the equal co-owner, as a response to the unilateral actions taken by the Greek Cypriot side.

In view of the above, it is clear that the said statements of the Greek Cypriot representative are yet another unfortunate reminder that the Turkish Cypriot people are deprived of their right to be heard at international platforms where the Greek Cypriot representatives regularly exploit their absence to put forward unsubstantiated allegations.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric, particularly at a time when, in line with your call, the two sides in Cyprus are still engaged in a period of reflection on the reasons behind the failure of 50 years of negotiations to reach a just and viable settlement to the long-standing Cyprus issue. In this regard, the attempts of the Greek Cypriot side to create a fait accompli in the region is to the detriment of both this reflection period and the overall spirit of partnership and equality on matters of mutual interest.

I should be grateful if the present letter would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative

United Nations A/72/901–S/2018/547

General Assembly
Security Council

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25 June 2018

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 73
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 5 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Spain has the honour to transmit herewith the Chair's summary of the first annual retreat on international humanitarian law, on the theme "Protection of health care in armed conflict" (see annex),* which was organized by the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations at the Greentree Foundation on 25 April 2018.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 73, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jorge **Moragas**

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

18-10413 (E) 290618

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

First annual retreat on international humanitarian law: Protection of health care in armed conflict

Chair's summary

On April 25th 2018, the Mission of Spain to the United Nations in New York organized the first annual Retreat on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for members of the Security Council at the Greentree Foundation. A total of 27 delegations participated in the Retreat, including twelve Security Council members and a cross-regional group of 15 other Member States.

The high level opening session was hosted by Spain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ildefonso Castro, and included opening remarks by the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Mr. Peter Maurer.

The Retreat, that took place a few days before the second anniversary of UNSC Resolution 2286 (2016), was focused this year on the protection of healthcare in armed conflict.

UNSC Resolution 2286 reaffirms important IHL rules. It "strongly condemns acts of violence against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities". It also "demands that all parties to armed conflicts fully comply" with their existing obligations under international law and take action to ensure respect for and protection of the delivery of healthcare in armed conflict.

The Retreat was divided into two main parts: the first one dedicated to taking stock on the (lack of) implementation of the IHL rules reaffirmed in UNSCR 2286; and the second one to discuss the way forward and possible options to improve the implementation of IHL in this area. Practitioners on the field, humanitarian and legal experts, academics, and representatives of Member States, of the UN Secretariat and civil society organizations participated in the Retreat.

The meeting was conducted under the Chatman House rules and was broken down into six complementary panels focused on: (1) the legal framework under IHL applicable to the wounded and sick and the medical mission; (2) the implementation of IHL rules reaffirmed in UNSCR 2286; (3) an overview of the existing non-judicial mechanisms for investigating attacks on healthcare; (4) national measures adopted to prevent and address attacks on healthcare; (5) a focus on victims and the impact of counterterrorism measures or IHL rules; and (6) possible options to improve the implementation of the IHL rules contained in UNSCR 2286.

The meeting brought together different inspiring ideas which ended up with a fruitful and enriching debate. Without being exhaustive, the following points were raised during the discussions:

1. IHL establishes that every wounded and sick should receive healthcare assistance according, only and exclusively, to their basic medical needs, following the principle of impartiality. In IHL, medical care is legitimate, required and impartial. On top of that the mere provision of medical care should never be considered a military activity contributing to hostilities.

2. Despite the existing IHL rules and UNSCR 2286 which strongly condemn the attacks on healthcare in armed conflict, available data show that these acts of violence against health-care providers have not ceased or substantially diminished. State parties to a conflict have the primary responsibility to investigate incidents that occur in the course of the conflict. There was general agreement that the existing fact-finding regimes and mechanisms have not, to date, unlocked their full potential. They could be put to more strategic use, taking into account their different purposes and procedures, which were discussed during the Retreat. Although there are a huge variety of non-judicial mechanisms that could investigate incidents of violence on healthcare in armed conflict, a special importance was given to the potential of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC), a mechanism which has been activated only once since it was established, primarily due to the requirement that concerned parties consent to the investigation.

3. Everybody agreed on the need to count on accurate data to develop better tools to prevent violence from happening and mitigating its consequences. In order to monitor such attacks, the World Health Organization launched in December 2017 a new collection data base, "the Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care", which aims to formalize and strengthen a collaborative data collection mechanism. Data are of paramount importance but it's even more important to use them to prevent new incidents. A representative of the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition showed to the participants the preliminary results and conclusions of a report on attacks against healthcare which would be published a few weeks later, on May 21.

4. In order to perceive substantive changes regarding the number of incidents of violence against healthcare in armed conflict, efforts should be coming primarily from the States and parties to the conflict. Moreover, States must take preventive and proactive measures, both at the domestic and international level, to comply with IHL and SCR 2286. The Secretary-General's recommendations for the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 2286 include a menu of possible measures which would improve its implementation. Other initiatives such as the Health Care in Danger (HCiD) initiative, launched by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in 2011 or the commitments included in political declarations such as the one launched by France in October 2017 also offer some guidance on how to translate political will into action.

5. In the domestic sphere, the speakers stressed the importance of incorporating the IHL obligations with regards to safeguarding access to and the delivery of, healthcare into national legislation. The role that national parliaments can play, including through discussions of the matter within the International Parliamentary Union, was also stressed. It was underlined the need to strengthen military trainings and revise military doctrines to avoid the use of healthcare facilities for military purposes and adopt preventive and precautionary measures concerning ground movements, searches in health-care facilities, and military operations near health-care facilities. A special emphasis was given to the need of refraining from selling weapons to States or non-State actors which might be involved in incidents of violence against the wound and sick, healthcare facilities and personnel.

6. At the international level, States were urged to include compliance with IHL in their bilateral and multilateral contacts and to influence their partners and like-minded countries in order to help them comply with IHL. In this regard, States play a crucial role in increasing the political costs of such attacks by supporting international monitoring and inquiry mechanisms and taking diplomatic actions in order to strengthen accountability and end with impunity. Overall, there was a broad consensus about the necessity of developing a zero-tolerance policy among the International Community, so that there is a high political cost for a State or non-State actor to be linked or associated with this specific kind of attacks.

7. Another element discussed was the dilemmas and tensions created through the superposition of two applicable normative bodies (IHL and counterterrorism rules). They are evolving at two different speeds, with UNSC resolutions being the main source of the latter, with the consequence that sometimes there will be an outright conflict or contradiction with one another. Those who provide medical assistance must be protected from any possible criminal prosecution related to the performance of their duties. This is nowadays being challenged in a counterterrorism context where providing healthcare to non-state armed group, or even the mere fact of establishing dialogue with them in order to provide healthcare, is many times being associated to the perpetration of a criminal act (under the rationale behind Counterterrorism normative frameworks and measures). In this regard, a call was made to States to promote and implement domestic laws which would not criminalize such actions protected under the umbrella of IHL but also at the international level, and particularly in the UN counterterrorism context, specifically safeguard the impartiality of medical care.

8. Representatives shared a number of strategies and examples of how different States have developed efforts to implement IHL and UNSC Resolution 2286, two years after its adoption. These strategies ranged from concrete measures to adopt the domestic measures mentioned in point 5, in collaboration with international and local organizations, to the promotion of political declarations underscoring the importance of making efforts on compliance in this regard.

9. In the absence of a mechanism with a very specific mandate to investigate attacks against healthcare in armed conflicts anywhere where they may occur, one panelist pointed out the need to create a complementary panel that collects and systematizes the existing information, with a view to identify certain patterns and good practices that could be used in the area of data collection and reporting of these incidents.

10. The panelist identified three main functions to be performed by a panel of experts: (1) monitor and collect the available information to create a database that systemizes the patterns of incidents of violence against healthcare in armed conflicts. This would be made through a dialogue with the bodies which have been developing tracking systems, so as to avoid potential duplications and benefit from synergies; (2) an investigative function *stricto sensu*, as this panel would be in a position to assume the function of investigating specific incidents that could constitute attacks to healthcare amounting to breaches of IHL. This possibility would be done on a subsidiary basis only (after the assumption that other mechanisms are not able or willing to investigate for any reasons), and would require a specific activation decision through an ad hoc UNGA or UNSC Resolution. (3) Reparation, so that this panel of experts could give some orientation as regards to the need to prevent direct, structural long-term consequences in fragile healthcare systems in the territories that suffer them.

11. A few comments touched upon the need for this prospective panel to overcome requirements concerning the pre-requisite of obtaining access to the territory of the State where the incidents reported have taken place, something that leads to the question of the acceptance of the States concerned.

12. As a means of conclusion it was said that, with regard to protection of healthcare in conflict situations, there is a rather complete, comprehensive and dynamic normative framework, not deprived of tensions and dilemmas that need to be considered. The main question continues to be to what extent it is correctly implemented by parties to a conflict, and how UN member States can, domestically and internationally improve their efforts for full implementation. Certain gaps remain and need to be further developed: attention to victims; the preventive role of data

collection and independent and impartial monitoring and investigation; the search for accountability, both in legal terms but also in political terms; or the role that UN Missions can play in preventing attacks against healthcare.

13. Spain announced at the end of the Retreat that there would be another annual gathering in 2019, probably dedicated to a different area of IHL. The main goal of this initiative is bringing together UNSC members and a group of other interested countries to discuss more in depth and in a more informal setting, different areas of International Humanitarian Law.

May 18, 2018.

United Nations A/72/902–S/2018/631

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda items 35 and 40

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 20 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith the records of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in May 2018 (see annex).*

During the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 2,883 times and continued to use large-calibre guns and heavy weaponry from their positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

The military occupation by the armed forces of Armenia of the territories of Azerbaijan is the result of the explicitly annexationist agenda of Armenia and the major obstacle to achieving peace, security, stability and socioeconomic development in the region.

The sooner Armenia withdraws its armed forces from the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, the earlier the conflict will be resolved and both countries and their peoples will benefit from the prospects of cooperation and economic development.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for May 2018*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
1–31 May	**Aghdam district, Azerbaijan**			
	Afatly village	AK	2	
	Ahmadali village	AK	13	
	Ahmadaghali village	AK/AKM	27	
	Ayag Garvand village	AK	20	
	Bash Garvand village	AK/AKM/DShK	38	
	Chamanly village	AK	44	
	Chiragly village	AK	39	
	Evoghlu village	AK	5	
	Garadaghli village	AK	8	
	Mahrizli village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	20	
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK	13	
	Mirashilly village	AK/AKM/DShK	24	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	83	
	Orta Garvand	AK/AKM/DShK	24	
	Saryjaly village	AK	10	
	Shahvalilar village	AKM	5	
	Yuzbashily village	AK	8	
	Zangishaly village	AK/AKM	16	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM	119	
	Minakhorlu village	AK/AKM	42	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Tazakand village	AKM	8	
	Zivilyan village	AKM	3	
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Alkhanli village	AK	39	
	Ashaghi Abdurrahmanli village	AK/AKM	98	
	Horadiz village	AK/AKM	67	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	406	
	Shukurbayli village	AK/AKM	37	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghi Askipara village	AK/AKM	12	
	Bala Jafarli village	AK/AKM	32	
	Dashsalahli village	AKM	1	

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Farahli village	AKM	2	
	Jafarli village	AKM	5	
	Gaymagly village	AK/AKM/DShK/NSV	38	
	Gushchu Ayrim village	AKM/DShK	48	
	Gyzylhajili village	AK/AKM	41	
	Kamarli village	AK/AKM	10	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AKM	9	
	Mazam village	AKM	3	
	Musakoy village	AK/AKM	18	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	6	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Ayridara village	AKM	4	
	Ayrivang village	AKM	1	
	Daryurd village	AKM	1	
	Galakand village	AKM/DShK	12	
	Garavallar village	AKM	1	
	Gasimaghali village	AKM	3	
	Goyali village	AK/AKM/DShK	14	
	Mutudara village	AK/AKM/DShK/NSV	54	
	Novoivanovka village	AK/AKM	5	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	7	
	Zamanly village	AKM	22	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Balligaya village	AKM	3	
	Bash Gishlag village	AKM/DShK	13	
	Gargujag village	AK/AKM/OSV	18	
	Gulustan village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	53	
	Kharkhaput village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	25	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	31	
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM	92	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/DShK	13	
	Unnamed positions	AK/AKM/DShK	53	
	Yenikand village	AKM/DShK	29	
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	9	
	Zeyva village	AK/AKM	18	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Kurdalylar village	AKM/DShK	16	
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Ahmadalilar village	AK	4	
	Jojug Marjanli village	AK/AKM	64	
	Lala Ilahi heights	AK/AKM	76	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	214	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Unnamed heights	AK	13	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AK/AKM	32	
	Chayly village	AK/AKM	57	
	Damirchilar village	AK	7	
	Gapanli village	AK/AKM	56	
	Gazyan village	AK/AKM	65	
	Girmizikand village	AKM	3	
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM/DShK	95	
	Husanli village	AK	2	
	Jamilly village	AK	4	
	Karmiravan village	AK/AKM	10	
	Namirli village	AKM	6	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	132	
	Tazakand village	AK/AKM	42	
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AKM	22	
	Aghbulag village	AKM	6	
	Alibayli village	AKM	2	
	Garalar village	AKM	8	
	Goshakand village	AKM	2	
	Kokhanaby village	AK/AKM	3	
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM/DShK	11	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	7	

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; NSV, 12.7-mm calibre heavy machine gun; OSV, semi-automatic sniper rifle.

United Nations A/72/903

General Assembly

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 156

Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Felipe **García Landa** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 40th and 48th meetings, on 15 May and 5 July 2018. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/72/689);

(b) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/72/853).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.36

4. At its 48th meeting, on 5 July, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti" (A/C.5/72/L.36), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Tunisia.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.36 without a vote (see para. 6).

[1] A/C.5/72/SR.40 and A/C.5/72/SR.48.

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2350 (2017) of 13 April 2017, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2017,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 71/302 of 30 June 2017,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2018, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 71.1 million United States dollars, representing some 0.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only seven Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear

[1] A/72/689.
[2] A/72/853.

additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

5. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

7. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,2 and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;[1]

11. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 14,382,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

12. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 14,382,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Further decides* that the decrease in the estimated staff assessment income of 90,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 14,382,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 above;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

United Nations A/72/904

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 153

Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Felipe **García Landa** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 35th and 48th meetings, on 7 May and 5 July 2018. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/72/628);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/735);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/72/789/Add.3).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.38

4. At its 48th meeting, on 5 July, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus"

[1] A/C.5/72/SR.35 and A/C.5/72/SR.48.

18-11028 (E) 110718

Please recycle

(A/C.5/72/L.38), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Yemen.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.38 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2398 (2018) of 30 January 2018, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 July 2018,

Recalling also its resolution 47/236 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 71/300 of 30 June 2017,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,[3]

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2018, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 15.5 million United States dollars, representing some 2.5 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 66 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

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[1] A/72/628 and A/72/735.

[2] A/72/789/Add.3.

[3] S/1994/647.

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to allocate an amount of 2,565,300 dollars for air operations from the overall resources for the Force;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

12. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;[4]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

13. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 56,358,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, inclusive of 52,938,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,732,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 687,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 17,850,500 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 2,667,350 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2018, in accordance with the levels updated

[4] A/72/628.

in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 233,933 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 210,625 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 18,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 4,908 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 13,336,750 dollars for the period from 1 August to 31 December 2018, at a monthly rate of 2,667,350 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,169,667 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,053,125 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 92,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 24,542 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 16,004,100 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2019, at a monthly rate of 2,667,350 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2019 and the updated levels,[5] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,403,600 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,263,750 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 110,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 29,450 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2017, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 550,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

22. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2017, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 194,041 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

23. *Further decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

[5] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".

United Nations A/72/905

General Assembly

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Agenda item 160 (b)

Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Felipe **García Landa** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 38th, 43rd and 48th meetings, on 14 and 31 May and 5 July 2018. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/72/630);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/776);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/72/789/Add.5).

[1] A/C.5/72/SR.38, A/C.5/72/SR.43 and A/C.5/72/SR.48.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.31

4. At the 43rd meeting, on 31 May, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon" (A/C.5/72/L.31).

5. At the 48th meeting, on 5 July, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, orally amended the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 10, the phrase "subject to the provisions of the present resolution," would be inserted after the words "Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions";

(b) After operative paragraph 10, a new paragraph would be added, reading:

"11. *Decides* to allocate an amount of 6,709,300 dollars for air operations from the overall resources for the Force;"

and the subsequent paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly.

6. At the same meeting, on behalf of the Chair, the Secretary read out amendments to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) In operative paragraph 16 (former paragraph 15) the figure 505,053,500 would be inserted before the words "dollars for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019", the figure 474,406,700 before the words "dollars for the maintenance of the Force", the figure 24,486,500 before the words "dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations" and the figure 6,160,300 before the words "dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy";

(b) Paragraphs 17 to 22 (former paragraphs 16 to 21) would be updated accordingly.

7. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Israel made a statement on the draft resolution and requested a recorded vote on the fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 14 (former paragraph 13) of the draft resolution. The Chair announced that a recorded vote had also been requested on the draft resolution as a whole.

8. Also at the 48th meeting, a statement was made on the draft resolution by the representative of the United States of America.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.31, as orally amended, as follows:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 14 (former paragraph 13) were retained by a recorded vote of 85 to 3, with 48 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South

Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.31, as orally amended, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 136 to 3 (see para. 11). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and Lebanon.

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

11. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2373 (2017) of 30 August 2017, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2018,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 71/307 of 30 June 2017,

Reaffirming its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003, 58/307 of 18 June 2004, 59/307 of 22 June 2005, 60/278 of 30 June 2006, 61/250 A of 22 December 2006, 61/250 B of 2 April 2007, 61/250 C of 29 June 2007, 62/265 of 20 June 2008, 63/298 of 30 June 2009, 64/282 of 24 June 2010, 65/303 of 30 June 2011, 66/277 of 21 June 2012, 67/279 of 28 June 2013, 68/292 of 30 June 2014, 69/302 of 25 June 2015, 70/280 of 17 June 2016 and 71/307,

Reaffirming also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 30 April 2018, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 57.6 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 87 Member States have paid their

[1] A/72/630 and A/72/776.
[2] A/72/789/Add.5.

assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292, 69/302, 70/280 and 71/307;

5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292, 69/302, 70/280 and 71/307;

6. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

7. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

8. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Decides* to allocate an amount of 6,709,300 dollars for air operations from the overall resources for the Force;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 51/233, paragraph 5 of resolution 52/237, paragraph 11 of resolution 53/227, paragraph 14 of resolution 54/267, paragraph 14 of resolution 55/180 A, paragraph 15 of resolution 55/180 B, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 A, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 B, paragraph 14 of resolution 57/325, paragraph 13 of resolution 58/307, paragraph 13 of resolution 59/307, paragraph 17 of resolution 60/278, paragraph 21 of resolution 61/250 A, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 B, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 C, paragraph 21 of resolution 62/265, paragraph 19 of resolution 63/298, paragraph 18 of resolution 64/282, paragraph 15 of resolution 65/303, paragraph 13 of resolution 66/277, paragraph 13 of resolution 67/279, paragraph 13 of resolution 68/292, paragraph 14 of resolution 69/302, paragraph 13 of resolution 70/280 and paragraph 14 of resolution 71/307, stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount

of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;[3]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 505,053,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, inclusive of 474,406,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 24,486,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 6,160,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 84,175,580 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2018 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,561,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,143,200 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 329,770 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 88,030 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 168,351,170 dollars for the period from 1 September to 31 December 2018, at a monthly rate of 42,087,792 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 5,122,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,286,400 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 659,530 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 176,070 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 252,526,750 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2019, at a monthly rate of 42,087,792 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2019 and the updated levels,[4] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

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[3] A/72/630.

[4] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

22. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,683,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,429,600 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 989,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 264,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

23. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 17, 19 and 21 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 12,528,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

24. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 12,528,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 23 above;

25. *Further decides* that the increase of 287,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 12,528,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 23 and 24 above;

26. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

27. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

28. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon".

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Agenda item 160 (a)

Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Felipe **García Landa** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 38th and 48th meetings, on 14 May and 5 July 2018. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/72/633 and A/72/633/Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/719);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/72/789/Add.2).

[1] A/C.5/72/SR.38 and A/C.5/72/SR.48.

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II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.39

4. At its 48th meeting, on 5 July, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force" (A/C.5/72/L.39), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Ghana.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution to insert a new operative paragraph reading as follows:

> "*Takes note* of paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee and decides to abolish two international temporary positions in the Office of the Force Commander, Head of Mission for one Special Adviser (P-5) and one Mission Liaison Officer (P-4), and further decides not to approve the five general temporary assistance positions to be converted to international posts to strengthen the Security Section;"

6. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran made statements in support of the proposed amendment.

7. Also at the 48th meeting, the representative of the United States of America requested a recorded vote on the proposed amendment and, before the vote, also made a statement in explanation of vote.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected the proposed amendment by a recorded vote of 54 to 13, with 55 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

9. Also at the same meeting, after the vote, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union) and the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement in explanation of vote.

10. Also at the 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.39 without a vote (see para. 12).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement in explanation of position.

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

12. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force [1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2394 (2017) of 21 December 2017, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 30 June 2018,

Recalling also its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 71/306 of 30 June 2017,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 April 2018, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 20,770,702 United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 70 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

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[1] A/72/633, A/72/633/Corr.1 and A/72/719.

[2] A/72/789/Add.2.

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;[3]

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 8,166,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 under the terms of section VI of General Assembly resolution 64/269, in addition to the amount of 47,714,100 dollars previously approved for the same period under the terms of its resolution 70/279 of 17 June 2016;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

13. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 50,289,400 dollars previously apportioned under the terms of its resolution 70/279 for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 8,166,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in Assembly resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

14. *Also decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, the amount of 508,100 dollars, representing other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017;

15. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 57,200 dollars, representing the additional staff assessment income for the Force in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017;

[3] A/72/633 and A/72/633/Corr.1.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 64,190,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, inclusive of 60,295,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 3,112,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 782,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 32,095,050 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 835,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 676,600 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 125,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 33,550 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 32,095,050 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2019, at a monthly rate of 5,349,175 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2019 and the updated levels,[4] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 835,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 676,600 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 125,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 33,550 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Disengagement Observer Force".

[4] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

United Nations A/72/907

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Agenda item 159

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Felipe **García Landa** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 36th and 48th meetings, on 8 May and 5 July 2018. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/72/663);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/746);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/72/789/Add.14).

[1] A/C.5/72/SR.36 and A/C.5/72/SR.48.

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Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.40

4. At its 48th meeting, on 5 July, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali" (A/C.5/72/L.40), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Latvia and Vice-Chair of the Committee.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.40 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as from 25 April 2013 and decided that authority would be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2364 (2017) of 29 June 2017, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2018,

Recalling also its resolution 67/286 of 28 June 2013 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 71/305 of 30 June 2017,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 30 April 2018, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 102.1 million United States dollars, representing some 2.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 93 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

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[1] A/72/663 and A/72/746.

[2] A/72/789/Add.14.

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to allocate an amount of 165,422,100 dollars for air operations from the overall resources for the Mission;

10. *Acknowledges* the need to improve situational awareness, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen the measures to ensure the safety and security of Mission personnel, in particular uniformed personnel, and the protection of civilians as mandated;

11. *Stresses* the crucial importance of providing adequate and timely support for the electoral process in Mali, and requests the Secretary-General to include an update on the matter in the context of the next budget submission;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;[3]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali the amount of 1,149,585,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, inclusive of 1,074,718,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 55,471,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 13,955,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 5,439,500 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

[3] A/72/663.

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 574,792,650 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2018, at a monthly rate of 95,798,775 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 10,459,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,347,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,241,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 598,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 272,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 574,792,650 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2019, at a monthly rate of 95,798,775 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessment for 2019 and the updated levels,[4] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 10,459,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,347,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,241,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 598,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 272,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 19,210,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 19,210,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the increase of 762,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 19,210,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

[4] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali".

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Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Felipe **García Landa** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 36th and 48th meetings, on 8 May and 5 July 2018. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/72/638 and A/72/638/Corr.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/784 and A/72/784/Add.1);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/72/789/Add.11 and A/72/789/Add.11/Corr.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (A/72/778);

(e) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/72/844).

[1] A/C.5/72/SR.36 and A/C.5/72/SR.48.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.41

4. At its 48th meeting, on 5 July, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" (A/C.5/72/L.41), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Austria.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/72/L.41 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[1] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would bear the title "United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo", and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2409 (2018) of 27 March 2018, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2019,

Recalling also its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 71/301 of 30 June 2017,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2018, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 377,609,316 United States dollars, representing some 2.0 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 27 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

[1] A/72/638, A/72/638/Corr.1, A/72/778, A/72/784 and A/72/784/Add.1.

[2] A/72/789/Add.11, A/72/789/Add.11/Corr.1 and A/72/844.

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Stresses* the crucial importance of providing adequate and timely support for the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and requests the Secretary-General to include an update on the matter in the context of the next budget submission;

10. *Takes note* of paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee,[3] and decides:

(a) Not to redeploy one National Professional Officer post and three United Nations Volunteer positions that were proposed for redeployment to the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office;

(b) Not to establish two posts of Human Rights Officer (National Professional Officer) and one post of Protection Coordination Officer (United Nations Volunteer);

11. *Welcomes* efforts to provide United Nations standard accommodation for all military contingent and formed police unit personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts in this regard and provide an update in the context of the next budget submission;

12. *Decides* to allocate an amount of 151,722,200 dollars for air operations from the overall resources for the Mission;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to improve the security of communications in the Mission;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

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[3] A/72/789/Add.11 and A/72/789/Add.11/Corr.1.

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;[4]

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

17. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;[5]

18. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission in an amount not exceeding 47,922,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the use of the commitment authority in the context of the budget performance report of the Mission;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

19. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,192,265,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, inclusive of 1,114,619,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 57,531,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 14,473,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 5,641,400 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

20. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in a total amount not exceeding 80,000,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, in addition to the amount of 1,114,619,500 dollars appropriated for the same period for the maintenance of the Mission;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

21. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 596,132,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

22. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 16,826,050 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 13,598,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,324,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 620,450 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 282,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

23. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 298,066,350 dollars for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2019, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2019 and the updated levels;[6]

24. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 23 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of

[4] A/72/638 and A/72/638/Corr.1.

[5] A/72/778.

[6] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

8,413,025 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,799,250 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,162,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 310,225 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 141,350 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

25. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 298,066,350 dollars for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2019, at a monthly rate of 99,355,450 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2019 and the updated levels, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

26. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 25 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,413,025 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,799,250 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,162,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 310,225 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 141,350 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

27. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 15,912,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

28. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 15,912,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 27 above;

29. *Further decides* that the increase of 2,688,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 15,912,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28 above;

30. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

31. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

32. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

33. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".